

The Kentucky KERNEL

University of Kentucky

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Eight Pages

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Goldberg Hits At Red Stand On Viet War

U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg said today the sooner Hanoi and Peking recognize there is a fundamental unity on American's objectives in the Vietnam war, "the wiser and more realistic they will be."

In a speech prepared for release at the University's convocation celebrating the Centennial, the United Nations envoy said it would be a great mistake for North Vietnam and Red China to fail to comprehend this "basic unity of purpose in opposing force and aggression."

Goldberg said the "national debate" on American's Vietnam policy has not shown any important differences but is important because it has revealed a "remarkable consensus."

The consensus, he said, is that the United States will continue to assist South Vietnam "in whatever measure and for whatever period is necessary. The United States, will go on aiding the economic and social advance-

ment of Southeast Asia, he said.

"All possible routes to an honorable and durable peace in Southeast Asia" will be explored, Goldberg said.

"The differences emphasized in our national debate deal with how to achieve these objectives," he said, "not with the objectives themselves."

The American stand in South Vietnam has been taken, "because we believe a minimum rule of law must prevail in the world," he said. "Otherwise, anarchy, and ultimately war will replace an uneasy and less than universal peace."

American policy, Goldberg said, is "that people everywhere—and that includes Vietnam—should be free to choose their own destiny."

"The South Vietnamese are free to have their own revolution if they want it," he said. "We will not upset the regime in the North, although we do not like it. But it is a menace to peace everywhere to permit the North to intervene in the South by terror, infiltration and oppression."

America's Vietnam policy will ultimately point the way to the war's end, Goldberg said.

"That end will come when Hanoi realizes that a cheap victory is impossible and that the cost of aggression just does not pay," he said. "When that time comes, we have faith in the natural ability of the people to work out their own destinies."

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New YMCA Officers

Officers for the coming year at the YMCA are, seated from left, Cray Love, vice president; Bill Moore, president; Mike Farmer, treasurer; and Rick Bryant, secretary. Standing are Larry Crigler, Dick Roof, Dave Kane, and John O'Brien, advisory board members.

An 'Honorable Peace'

US Seeks Settlement, Envoy Says

By LINDA MILLS

Kernel Executive Editor

United Nations Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg this morning affirmed that the United States will pursue an "honorable peace" settlement to the war in Vietnam.

Speaking at a press conference immediately after his arrival, Ambassador Goldberg said American efforts toward peace negotiations "have not been met with similar interest by our adversaries."

"Our adversaries have no willingness to negotiate except on terms of complete submission by

the United States," he told newsmen.

He said the Vietcong have refused to go to the conference table unless the National Liberation Front is recognized as the sole representative of South Vietnam.

Ambassador Goldberg said such terms were unacceptable to the United States.

In a statement opening the conference, Mr. Goldberg said we have learned from history that nothing is suitable but an honorable peace.

"We have learned bitterly... that peace without honor is a fragile force," he said.

Commenting on Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's recent proposal that the Vietcong be given a share of a coalition government in South Vietnam, Mr. Goldberg said the United States feels self-determinism should be the basis for establishing the government of South Vietnam.

"We do not feel we can select a government for the South Vietnamese people from Washington," he said.

He said he felt, however, that a free election in South Vietnam at this time was virtually impossible. He said the United States hoped to set up a "free election under proper supervision — international supervision."

He said the U.S. objectives in South Vietnam are limited. "We are fighting to help the people of the South keep the North from overrunning their government," he explained.

Continued On Page 8

Power Of Governor Strangles Legislature, Waterfield Charges

By SHARON HORTON

Kernel Staff Writer

Lt. Governor Harry Lee Waterfield emphasized the overpowering role the executive branch of Kentucky government has wielded over the current session of the General Assembly in a speech before the Student Bar Association's Weekly Forum yesterday.

He supported his viewpoint by mentioning various bills and how they had been pushed through the present legislative session.

He said that the \$2 billion budget was passed with no questions asked, and no amendments offered.

He continued that it was an executive budget and there was nothing wrong with it, but by quick voting procedures it was passed not giving the General Assembly the opportunity to ex-

ercise its authority of analysis.

He said, for example, that there was \$7 million appropriated for deficits for various departments carried over from last year that was never brought to the public's attention.

He further pointed out how executive control was used to minimize the importance of the Legislative Research Commission, of which he is chairman.

Waterfield said the Governor added the party whips from both houses to the membership of the commission as a political commitment.

He said that if "the legislative branch, the only representative of the people, continues to lose powers both locally and nationally, then you are in danger of losing a system which has created the greatest freedom, the greatest people, the greatest country, and the great-

est government in the world."

He emphasized that he didn't want anyone to think what he said was against anyone, but he had strong convictions.

He advocated a smaller General Assembly that would allow legislators the opportunity to receive high enough salaries so that they could devote all their time to government.

He was quick to praise the work of the Constitutional Revision Commission.

"But," he said, "the legislature under the direction of the Governor will submit this revised constitution to the people under Article Four of the present constitution, which states all power is inherent in the people."

Waterfield said he does not agree with this procedure. He pointed out that there is a mistake in the revised constitution.

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Lt. Gov. Harry Lee Waterfield, addressing a University law school forum yesterday, charged that the executive branch of Kentucky's government has imposed a "gag" on the state legislature and has reduced it to "nit-picking" and "pork barrel log-rolling."



Angel Flight Finalists

Ten AFOTC Angel Flight regulars and five alternates will be chosen from this group Feb. 22 and March 1. Winners will be announced March 2. Left to right, front row, are: Jennifer Day, Janie Jones, Gloria Seebach, Susan Pelton; second row, Patti Mann, Nancie Mason, Norma Mewett, Stevie Grizzell, and Laura Sheffler; row three, Brenda Layman, Becky Begin, Anne Long, Sue Kunz, and Pam Bush; row four, Joni Banken, Susanne Huffines, Jill Pulley, Beverly Benton, and Marsha Jackson. Absent when the picture was taken were Susan Prewitt and Barbara Funke.

Election Of Board Member Goes Into Third Balloting

By GENE CLABES

Voting for a faculty representative to the University Board of Trustees has gone to the third ballot.

Dr. M. M. White, professor of psychology, and Paul Oberst, professor of law, will be on the third ballot sent out in the campus mail today by Dr. Elbert Ockerman's office, who is conducting the election. Dr. Ockerman is secretary of the Faculty Senate.

Dr. Edmund D. Pellegrino, professor of medicine and chairman of the Department of Medicine, was eliminated from the race on the second ballot.

Ballots are due back in Dr. Ockerman's office by 3 p.m. on March 2.

The election is to fill a three-year board position now held by Mr. Oberst. Two UK faculty members serve as non-voting members on the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Oberst's term expires June 30 and the winning candidate will take office July 1. Dr. Steven Diachun, professor of plant pathology, is the other faculty member serving as representative to the trustees. He was elected to a three-year term in 1965.

The third ballot is being taken to fill the other post. The second ballot, which saw 516 votes of 723 possible, failed to produce a majority for any one candidate. One the first ballot, 715 names were listed.

The current balloting involves only the two top candidates of the election, according to the rules.

Y Adviser Sees No Malice In Move

In a discussion of the University's redefinition of the YWCA's role on the campus, Peggy Cooley, Y adviser, said she felt that the Administration did not want the Y's to become extinct in any way.

In a meeting with the cabinet of the YWCA, Miss Cooley said that Robert Johnson, vice-president for student affairs, had charged the Y with three points.

First, they are to examine their present program. Second, they are to determine their need for staff assistance. And third, they are to find a realistic financial picture.

Miss Cooley said that Mr. Johnson seemed to have two goals in mind. One is the strengthening of the area of religious affairs, and the other is the move toward the autonomy of the Y.

The problem discussed in length at last night's meeting was a reorganization of the executive structure of the Y in order to develop interest of the membership.

More frequent meetings of the entire membership with a five-member executive board was suggested as one of many ways that the general membership might become more involved in the functions of the Y.

Artis Hoven, president of the cabinet of the YWCA, said that the administration's suggested change had been expected for some time and that the Y had

been thinking about it since last year.

She said that the change would be most evident in the cabinet, not in its external appearance.

Generally, the cabinet felt

that the administration's change was a fair one, and a "most workable one." They felt that in being autonomous and dependent on themselves, there would be a freer situation in which their work might be done.

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OK Grill

The Kentucky Kernel

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International Dinner Shows Festive Mood For Bluegrass Area

By CAROLYN WILLIAMS
Kernel Feature Editor

How do you visit eight different countries without leaving the Bluegrass? You could see a travelogue movie. Perhaps read a travel book or magazine.

Or you could attend an international dinner like the one which the UK Cosmopolitan Club sponsored Saturday night.

"We think food is the international language," says Miguel Martinez, president of the organization. "It's our way of bringing cultures together and trying to integrate them."

"Most of this integration takes place at the conference table. We think it's more effective in a casual atmosphere... like at the dinner table."

And from the appearance of the almost 600 people present at the annual event, probably all would say it was a huge success.

The menu? A delicious goulash from Hungary began the dinner. We were told that Gyulas Leves is eaten not only behind the Iron Curtain, but in various parts of the world.

Accompanying the goulash was Sate Kambing, a lamb shish kabob, which is the Indonesian variety of barbecue. From Guatemala there was "red rice" or Arroz con Tomate, if you will.

The Chinese offered Tam Tsu Bai Tsai, an interesting dish of cabbage that tastes sweet and sour. Papperdum, a large "potato chip-like" piece of bread from India was also available. This is usually prepared in summer and left to dry in the hot sun. It can be kept many weeks and is fried quickly just before serving.

For dessert, Bananes au Rhum, an offering from Haiti, was served.

Beverages included Cafe (Brazil), Limonada (Africa) and Champain (China). As the program revealed, the Brazilian-grown and prepared coffee is served very black and sweet in countries from Afghanistan through Liberia and North Africa.

Elections

The following officers were recently elected at the two co-operative houses.

Hamilton House: president, Susan Newell; vice president, Sue Cole; secretary, Hazel Ragland; treasurer, Janice Blair; house manager, Linvia Scott; social chairman, Norine Taylor; activities chairman, Nancy Clay Williams; historian, Carolyn Mills; AWS representative, Mary Ann Noe; and WRH representative, Mary Korfhage.

Weldon House: president, Rose Tindall; vice president, Charlotte Westerman; secretary, Sara Wilkerson; treasurer, Carolyn Mason; house manager, Sharon Combs; foods manager, Janet Daniel; social chairman, Carolyn Williams; parliamentarian, Marietta Copeland.

The Chinese tea, called "cha" in many languages, is preferred black. The people of the Far East prefer "cha" green. It is fine, green tea with jasmine leaves.

"This traditional event is a chance for the community to meet the foreign students from 55 countries represented at the University," explains Martinez. "The entertainment which we have at the dinner gives them an opportunity to take a look and see that they're not just academically-minded."

Entertainment consisted of native songs and dances from the foreign countries.

Before we left, we cornered Mrs. Harriet VanMeter, a vice president of the International Women's Club of Lexington who prepared the meal, and begged some recipes from the menu. Although we don't recommend that they be prepared in the dormitories (which could cause a panic among the head residents) you might want to save them to whip up during spring vacation.

SATE KAMBING

3 pounds cubed tender beef or lamb, cut in 3/4-inch cubes

Marinate:

1 tablespoon soy sauce

1/2 teaspoon vinegar

1/2 teaspoon sugar

1/2 cup water

Juice of 1/2 lime

Roll cubed meat in marinate sauce. Put five pieces of meat on a skewer. Bake at 350-degrees for 30 minutes.

SWEET-SOUR CABBAGE

Cut cabbage into pieces. Cook in a spoonful of oil. Stir sugar, spoonful of vinegar and a pinch of ginger. Pour into the cooked cabbage. Stir a while.

GYULAS LEVES

(Hungarian Goulash Soup)

2 tablespoons oil

2 ounces chopped frozen onion

Engagements

Sherry Sue Smith, junior speech and hearing therapy major from Lexington, and a member of Chi Omega, to John L. Vry, junior English major in pre med at the University of Michigan from Lexington, and a member of Delta Tau Delta.



Enjoying themselves at the International Dinner held Saturday night at the Henry Clay High School Cafeteria are, from the left, Haskim Noor, agriculture economics senior from Malaysia; Mukhalis Bin Baba, agricultural extension senior,

also from Malaysia; and Susan Smith, junior at Lafayette High School, and daughter of Dr. Eldon D. Smith, professor of agricultural economics at UK.

2 teaspoon paprika (not the hot variety)

1-1/4 pounds beef neck

2 teaspoon salt

1 tablespoon chopped green pepper

1 cup water

1 pound potatoes, not mealy

2 teaspoon salt

5 cups water

1 egg

1 1/2 teaspoon salt

3/4 cup all-purpose flour

Brown onion in oil, sprinkle and mix with paprika (to bring out the flavor and color of paprika, always put it in the hot shortening). Add the meat, cubed in 1-inch pieces that have been browned.

Add green pepper. Cover and simmer over low heat, adding the water as needed to prevent burning (the meat can be cooked in advance; but refrigerate it). Peel and cut potatoes length-wise into slices like an orange segment. Wash and cover with the water. Add salt. Cook until half done.

When the meat is tender, add it to the potatoes (but do not drain the potatoes) and cook the

soup over low heat.

Without waiting, make a dough with the egg, salt, and flour. Knead it in your hand until it is smooth and uniform. It should not be sticky, but rather very firm. With your thumb and index finger, pinch the edge of the dough, press and tear off a

piece, about the size of a lima bean. Drop it into the soup.

Continue with the rest of the dough, occasionally stirring the soup.

Cook five minutes more or until the potato is done. Serve with plain rye bread or hard rolls. Makes six servings.

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COMING EVENTS

Senate Elections — March 2

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Stars in the Night — March 9, 7 p.m.

Reception Following at Alumni House

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A Centennial Review

Today ends the University's Centennial—a year-long amalgamation of scholarship and fanfare, re-evaluation and celebration, academic planning and professorial parades.

The Centennial was expensive and contained a good share of both quality and trivia, but on the whole it has been a useful and significant event.

Its most important accomplishment, we think, was its public relations value. The main rewards in this area have been threefold: making Kentuckians aware that the University is moving ahead in many new areas; involving alumni and other important Kentuckians in University affairs as they never have been before; and importing outstanding guests, who both lent their importance to the celebration and carried the reputation of UK far beyond the boundaries of Kentucky.

Most outstanding of the programs, we feel, have been the various academic conferences, which brought to the campus numerous distinguished scholars and lecturers. Also adding distinction to the celebration have been President Lyndon B. Johnson and today's speaker, United Nations Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg.



Letter To The Editor:

Ezelle Offered Tips On Jobs

To the Editor of the Kernel:

Congratulations on your editorial in last Friday's Kernel concerning "The Right To Work." The Kentucky state AFL-CIO, and its executive secretary Sam Ezelle, have often shown themselves bitterly opposed to anyone who will not adopt organized labor's proposals 100 percent. Therefore it is not surprising that Mr. Ezelle chose to attack Sen. Dirksen as well as the issue involved.

Organized labor is fond of pointing out that unionism is at least as strong in states which have "right-to-work" laws as it is in other states. Instead of showing that such laws are unnecessary, however, these facts suggest that right-to-work legislation has perhaps caused organized labor to do more for the worker in cases where the worker can choose not to belong to a union.

Perhaps if Mr. Ezelle, and his

These conferences have made a significant contribution to scholarly enrichment, coinciding with a new surge in academic planning culminating during the Centennial year. Thousands of students, faculty members, and interested spectators heard hundreds of outstanding consultants through Centennial-planned events.

Where programming has been weak, it has been the result of mixing mediocrity with quality. The Centennial has been a broadly-based event, often lacking a consistency in quality due to its attempts to attain mass appeal.

Occasionally the fanfare conjured by Centennial Central and the various committees seemed little akin to the serious re-examination and redirection of goals of the University. But while the academicians were plotting busily the future of the University, others were selling these same ideas to the state.

A noticeable failing and outstanding handicap of the Centennial was the lack of advance planning, a fault of a host of administrators and faculty members dating back several years. The celebration also has suffered from only half-hearted participation by many members of the University community. The Centennial Coordinator's job, by virtue of the aforementioned haphazard advance planning, was an almost impossible one. Consequently general administration of the Centennial as a whole frequently lacked efficiency.

Such minor shortcomings, however, do not overshadow the year's numerous achievements.

Presently, plans are being made for the continuation of certain Centennial programs. We hope only those programs which are significant to the academic University will be considered, with events of less consequence being dropped.

newspaper "The Kentucky Labor News" would concentrate more on the welfare of the individual members of labor unions in Kentucky, without infringing on the rights of other citizens of the Commonwealth, they would not have to work so hard to fight the passage of "right-to-work" legislation at the national, state, or local level.

Instead of attacking a distinguished and high-principled member of the United States Senate, and instead of suing every city in Kentucky which has passed right-to-work legislation, perhaps Mr. Ezelle could do much more for organized labor if he would prove to every worker in Kentucky that organized labor truly does represent the interests of the working man. Compulsory unionism might be the easiest way for Mr. Ezelle to do his job, but it is certainly not the best way.

JACK BUCHANAN
Engineering Junior

"Well no, we're not practicing today. The University brought someone in to speak . . ."



Barry Cobb, Cartoonist

Poorly-Considered Bill

The Kentucky House has shown undue haste in unanimously passing a proposal which would give university status to the state colleges. Such enthusiasm might be lacking if the legislators took a clearer look at the state's educational picture.

Expansion is fine when justified, and we do not jealously guard our exclusive right to the label "university." The proposal, however, has far more serious ramifications than a mere change of name, especially in terms of the quality of graduate education within the state.

With the graduate program at the state's largest University still not fully activated (according to the projections of the Academic Plan), we cannot see the need at this time of expanded graduate programs at other state colleges. We fear authorization to establish such programs might result in a proliferation of "cheap" graduate degrees available, as Kentucky lacks not only the need for more programs but the funds to back any more with a high degree of quality.

UK now faces stiff competition with other large state and private universities in securing a first rate graduate faculty. With UK still far from its quota of qualified faculty for graduate programs, we feel the state colleges would be at an ex-

treme disadvantage in the race for the scholar. It is likely that both the top professors and top graduate students will prefer UK with its large enrollment and longer involvement in graduate programs to the state colleges.

We do not oppose growth for the colleges, but we feel the need for additional graduate programs has not been demonstrated. The Kentucky education dollar already is at the breaking point, and an unnecessary duplication of effort between the University and the state colleges can only weaken the state's program at this point.

The mere renaming of colleges as universities does not make them universities in themselves. Converting these colleges to true universities requires a huge financial commitment, one which Kentucky is in no position to make now. The state's system of higher education must integrate the parts into the whole, not let the parts sprawl uncontrollably in all directions with no central coordination.

We feel House members railroaded through this most vital bill. Their unanimous approval, we feel, reflects the strength of the state college and small town lobby rather than a worthy consideration of the educational needs and realistic aspirations within Kentucky.

The Kentucky Kernel

The South's Outstanding College Daily
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

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Goldberg's Views Show Liberalism

The liberal voice of Arthur J. Goldberg has been heard in a variety of arenas in the last two decades, ranging from the conference rooms of the large labor unions to the solemn halls of the United Nations.

Serving as U.N. Ambassador since the death of former Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson in July, 1965, Mr. Goldberg brought to the U.N. a negotiating skill acquired in such positions as counsel for the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Secretary of Labor under President John F. Kennedy, and a Justice in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Goldberg's political career has been marked with extreme liberalism, especially in the area of civil rights and individual liberties. He has, however, a record of strong anti-Communism, and he helped purge labor unions of the Communist influence in the late 1950's.

Though leaning closely to the liberal side on most issues, he has won the support of such persons as former Sen. Barry Goldwater, who highly praised his appointment as Secretary of Labor.

The son of poor Russian immigrants who had fled the USSR

before the revolution, Ambassador Goldberg is a poor-boy-made-good. He worked his way (as a construction worker and post office employee) through Northwestern University Law School and received a doctorate of jurisprudence.

He came in contact with the large labor unions as a volunteer campaigner for President Franklin Roosevelt in the 1936 election.

Among his achievements as counsel to the AFL-CIO are the leading of a 116-day steel strike in 1959, the introduction of a code of ethics to fight corrupt practices, and the engineering of the AFL-CIO merger in 1955.

In appointing Mr. Goldberg to the cabinet post, President Kennedy said: "I can think of no other American who brings greater competence in this field, longer experience, broader knowledge and a greater devotion to the public interest."

Less than 24-hours after assuming the post, Secretary Gold-



United States Ambassador to the United Nations Arthur J. Goldberg, right, talks with UN Secretary-General U Thant. Mr. Goldberg, today's

berg left for New York to offer his services in solution of the Harbor strike.

He was especially interested in bringing labor and management closer together, often urging members of both groups to "end the cold war between labor and management of the larger international cold war."

Secretary Goldberg was summoned for several special missions to Africa, Asia and Europe by President Kennedy.

Founders Day speaker, has been involved in the liberal voice of politics for the last two decades.

He was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1962 to replace the late Felix Frankfurter and soon became known as a zealous defender of civil liberties and a stern questioner of attorneys appearing in court.

Justice Goldberg left the Supreme Court with some reluctance to accept the U.N. appointment, saying candidly: "I would rather the President had not asked me to undertake this duty. But it appears perhaps I

can at this stage of our national life make a contribution."

He stepped right into a U.N. crisis: Russia's refusal to pay her share of operating expenses.

During his tenure as ambassador, he has been noted as a vigorous defender of American policy, a tough foe of Communism and an outspoken leader, sometimes ignoring diplomatic protocol to make an especially important point.

Refugees Seek Return To Cuba

By BETSY COHN

The Collegiate Press Service

As millions of Americans rest safe and secure, the majority of them remain oblivious, uninformed of the international turmoil occurring in this country—in Miami, Fla., just 90 miles from Cuba.

In Miami there are thousands of Cuban refugees who have spent the past seven years resettling in hope of finding new occupations and working to free their families from Cuba.

First in a four-part series. Miss Cohn is a staff writer for the Michigan Daily.

However, like any alien culture, the Cubans met with difficulties when they first began to come to the United States; thus, they stayed in close proximity to each other as well as to their homeland with hopes of soon returning. As a result, Miami has spent the past few years sharing two cultures with their new Cuban neighbors.

Sections of the city have become concentrated with Cubans;

Cuban restaurants, stores, movies, nightclubs, newspapers and radio stations. Exiles relate that these parts of Miami are models of pre-Castro days in Havana. (This reporter was fed a story as well as a Spanish lunch at an indoor replica of one of Havana's outdoor cafes).

Unlike many alien cultures which seek refuge in this country, the Cuban exiles do not represent one faction which had to take its particular beliefs and doctrines elsewhere, but rather, a cross section of ideals, philosophies and customs. In Cuba they varied from low and middle class to aristocracy. In the U.S., ex-senators run amusement parks, ex-mayors are grocers and former members of the cabinet are bankers.

In Miami, they have divided among themselves into exile groups of laborers, professionals and proprietors, all working toward the same aim: to return once again to Cuba.

Nevertheless, while the Cubans remain in Miami, they will be welcomed as a boost to the economy. Statistics show a large

decrease in unemployment since 1958; apartments and hotels which remained vacant throughout the winter are now full all year long.

The federal government has welcomed the Cubans as additional taxpayers, as well as major contributors to the inflow of capital, and as important factors in the decrease of Miami's crime rate. (Seven years ago Miami was fourth in the nation; today Miami is 25th in the ratio of the number of crimes to population).

Do the Cubans feel resentment toward Americans for the Bay of Pigs fiasco? "La Culpa no caya en las quelta" replied Raoul Menocal, ex-Mayor of Havana, member of the House of Representatives, Minister of Commerce and past senator. "The blame cannot be put in one place," he explained. "It is a strange feeling of resentment; the Cubans sometimes resent Americans, and Americans at times resent Cubans. Nevertheless, we are grateful for how Cubans have been received and in turn Americans are grateful to Cubans for economic reasons. Now we want Americans to be informed."

To keep the United States well informed is also the aim of Alfredo Gonzalez, a law student at the University of Miami, a member of the Bay of Pigs invasion, and past president of the Brigade 2506, an exile group in Miami. "The American government moves by public opinion, as is evident by the influential Gallup Poll. It is important for the Cuban people to have the assistance of American awareness and action."

There is no doubt that Miami is living in a revolutionary age; this is obvious in its schools (where classes are being taught in Spanish and English); on its streets (where signs point "a la derecha" to the right) and on its newsstands where newspapers such as Zig Zag Libre, outspokenly feature a bearded pig being taunted by knives and spears. The headline reads "Todos Quieren Matar Al Cochino" ("Everyone Wants to Kill the Pig").



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Cats Crush 'Outmanned' Ole Miss Rebels

By HENRY ROSENTHAL

Kernel Sports Editor

"To be brutally honest we just outmanned this club here tonight," Coach Adolph Rupp said, after watching his undefeated basketball Wildcats christen Mississippi's new Coliseum with a 108-65 win over the Rebels.

"His (Rebel coach Ed Crawford) material is just not up to SEC quality," Rupp said.

So far every team that the Wildcats have played has not measured up to UK quality. While running their record up to 22-0, the University moved closer to clinching its twenty-second Southeastern Conference crown. This was the thirteenth win in the SEC.

Despite the easy win, Rupp found some mistakes that the

number one team in the nation had made.

"We made some bad mistakes in thinking," He said. "The boys got a little individualistic at times. I got on them good because they weren't playing the kind of ball to go all the way."

"We moved the ball well and ran well. I told them to get out there and run because that is our game," the Baron commented.

During the easy win, the closest Mississippi ever was was one point—and that at 2-1.

At the half, UK led 57-29, having raced to a commanding 30-6 lead. As the game began it appeared that Ole Miss would attempt to freeze the ball.

This plan quickly failed as the Wildcats aggressive trap de-

fense completely smothered the Rebels attack. The defense limited Mississippi to only one field goal for the first 12 minutes of the 20 minute half.

The Wildcats early lead was built up mainly on the strength of UK's "other scorers." This refers to Tommy Kron, Larry Conley, and Thad Jaracz. During the first ten minutes the two leading scorers throughout the season, Pat Riley, the leader, and runner-up Louie Dampier had not scored.

However, during the final ten minutes this was changed. Dampier ended up at the half with 14 points, including 12 in a row for the Wildcats.

Riley likewise put on a tremendous spurt and scored 12 points late.

Conley had 12 at the half while Kron came through with 10. Only Jaracz of the starting five failed to get in double figures in the first half as he got eight points.

Three substitutes played for Rupp during the opening period. Cliff Berger coming in for Jaracz scored one point and was the only reserve to score.

The other two substitutes Bob Tallent who replaced Kron and Brad Bounds, a late replacement for Berger, did not score.

In virtually wrapping the game up at halftime, Kentucky hit 52.4 percent of its shots, connecting on 22 of 42 tries.

Mississippi almost hit its season's average from the field. The Rebels, worst shooting team in the SEC, hit 34.5 percent during the initial period. For the season their percentage has been 34.9.

UK held a big margin in rebounds at the half. The Wildcats grabbed 29 rebounds to 15 for Mississippi.

The rout continued during the second half and Rupp put in an entirely new team with 14 minutes left in the game. At that stage the Wildcats held a 75-35 lead.

UK's subs then went to work and outscored Ole Miss 33-26

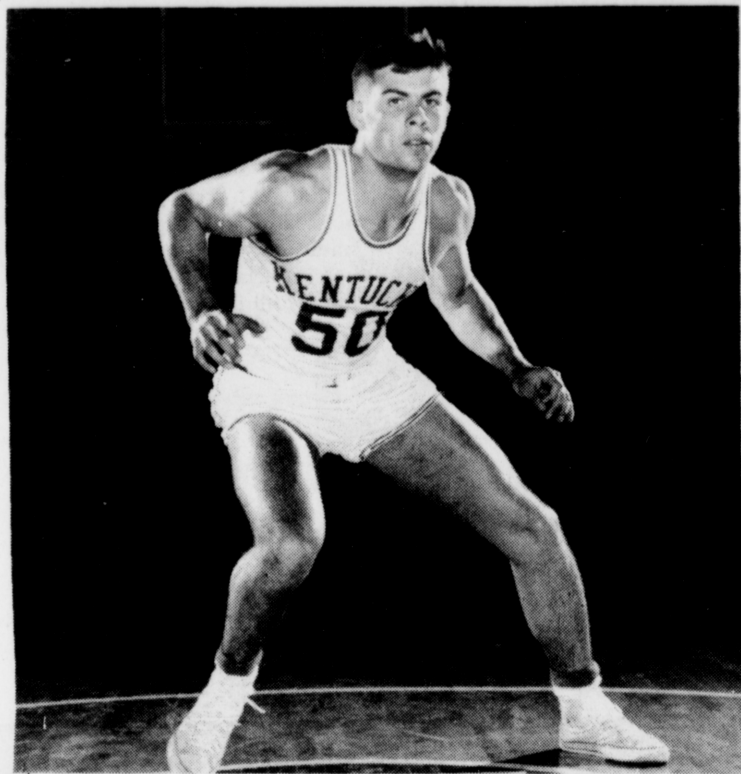
the rest of the way.

"None of the subs really stuck out," Rupp said. This was one of the few times during the season that he had been able to leave many of the subs in for a long period of time.

While all five starters ended up in double figures, none of the subs could get that high.

Leading scorer for the game was Dampier with 20 points. Riley ended up with 15 as did Conley. Kron put in 13 and Jaracz contributed 11 points.

Gary Gamble, who Rupp singled out for his defensive play during the season, added two points.



One of the most dependable reserves on the number one rated Wildcats, Gary Gamble received praise from Coach Adolph Rupp following last night's win over Mississippi for his fine defensive play throughout the season. Gamble is a sophomore forward.

STILL FIRST!

For the third consecutive week, the unbeaten Wildcats remained atop the major college ratings in the UPI poll while running their season's slate to 22-0 last night.

Kentucky received 32 first place votes and 347 points—only three points shy of a perfect mark.

Duke got 300 points with one first and Texas Western accounted for the remaining two first place votes, as the Miners kept their perfect mark intact while claiming the third place position.

Loyola, Kansas, Vanderbilt, St. Joseph, Providence, Michigan, and Nebraska round out the top ten.

Hawkins Resigns To Take Position With Miami Club

Ralph Hawkins became the fourth assistant coach to resign from Coach Charlie Bradshaw's staff since the end of football season.

In announcing his resignation, Hawkins said that he was going to the Miami Dolphins, a new entry in the American Football League.

At Miami, Hawkins will be reunited with Rick Norton and Rich Tucci, two graduating players who signed professional contracts with the Miami team.

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Probation Data Show Decrease In Numbers Over 8-Year Period

By SUZI SOMES
Kernel Staff Writer

Statistics released from the Office of the Dean of Admissions this week show a marked reduction in probation numbers since eight years ago.

A comparative study between the number of students on probation in 1958 and those on probation this semester has shown the following results:

In 1966, 25 percent of 4,765 students in the College of Arts and Sciences are on probation. In the College of Commerce 21 percent of 1,045 students are on probation.

In the other three major undergraduate colleges, Agriculture has 20 percent of 664 students, Engineering has 27 percent of 1,185 students, and Education has 19 percent of 1,691 students on probation.

Eight years ago, in 1958, the percentage of students on probation was much higher.

Comparative figures in 1958 show that out of 1,950 students in Arts and Sciences, 28 percent were on probation. In Agriculture the probation percentage was also 28 percent, out of 651 students.

Commerce had 43 percent of its 1,032 students on probation, while Engineering had 41 percent of 1,659 students. Education had 24 percent of its 841 students on probation during the fall semester of 1958.

The average percentage of students on probation has dropped from 34 percent in 1958 to 23 percent in 1966 for these five undergraduate colleges.

The percentage of students on probation for the whole University this semester is 20.4 percent. This includes the specialized Colleges of Nursing, Pharmacy, and Architecture.

Dr. Herbert Drennon, assistant dean of Arts and Sciences, commented on the reduction of students now on probation. Dr.

Drennon said it was approximately eight years ago when the University tightened probation rules.

Dr. Drennon suggested other reasons for the marked reduction. "The greatest number of students who appear on probation lists come from the freshmen and sophomore classes," he remarked. "Today a larger number of people who would be our freshmen and sophomores are going to the community colleges.

"These community colleges function as a testing place—a relatively inexpensive testing area with a personal atmosphere," he continued.

Probably the most evident reason for this lower number of students on probation is the fact that graduating high school students come to college more prepared than ever before.

"As a teacher, I remember over 15 years ago," said Dr. Drennon. "In the last six years there has been a general improve-

ment in the caliber of students. Rarely in the past six years have I had a student in a freshman class who has had a marginal potential."

Ten years ago out of a class of 40 students, it was not uncommon to have two or three illiterate students, Dr. Drennon commented. "I haven't seen any illiterates in at least six years," he said.

About five years ago a program was started during the summer to counsel those entering students who scored in the lower 25 percentile on the ACT test on their probabilities of success at UK. Today this is done by brochures sent through the mail, Dr. Drennon said.



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KERNEL

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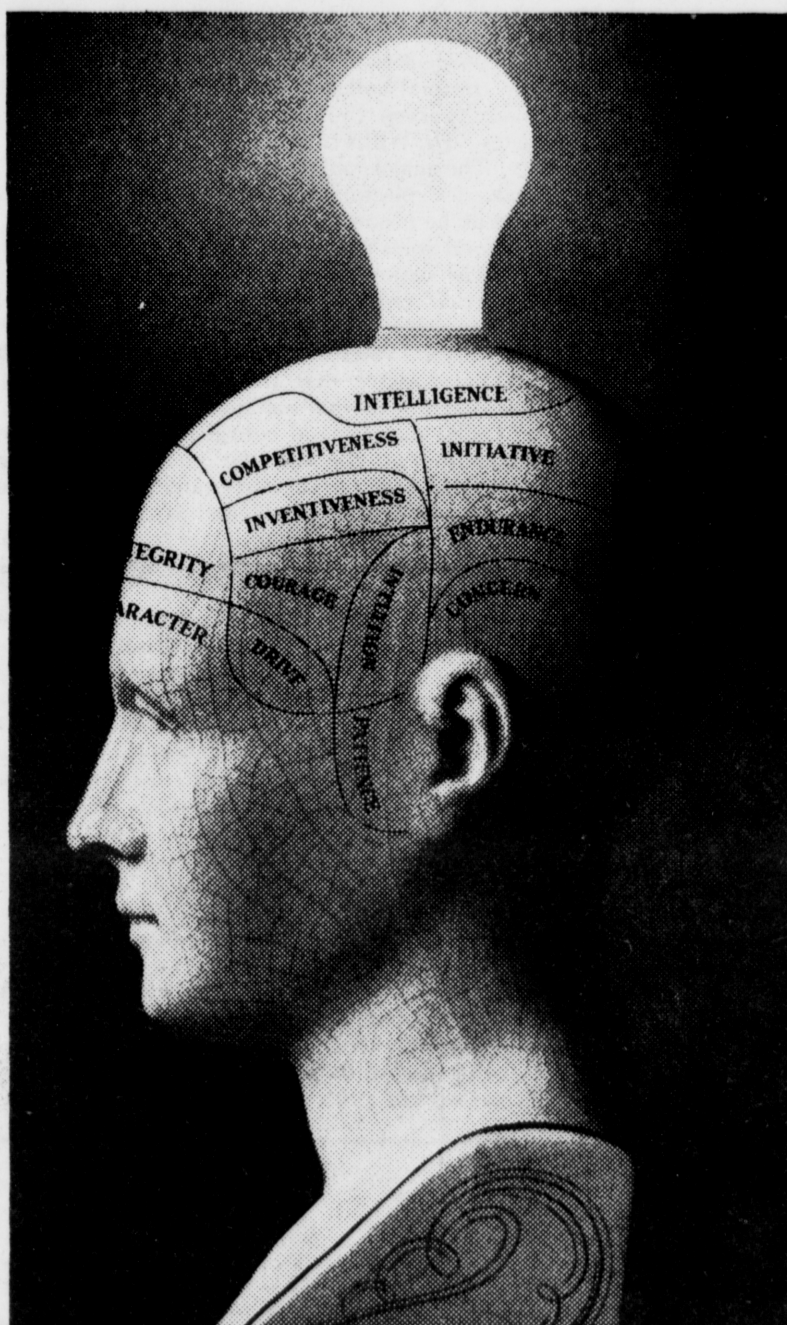
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Kernel Photo by Rick Bell

These Boots Are Made For Walking

Stacked heels, furry tops, or Western style—rainy weather, snow, or fair—the boot craze is here.

Knee-high boots in a soft leather are definitely in on campus. Favorite colors seem to be dark

brown and black. Above-the-knee socks and boots are camp.

US Seeks Settlement, Envoy Says

Continued From Page 1

Ambassador Goldberg said the U.S. took the Vietnam matter to the United Nations because "opinion at home and world opinion believes the U.S. should resort to the U.N." and because "U.N. members might take more of an interest in peace settlements."

President Johnson did not take the matter to the Security Council before announcing resumption of bombings because a poll of U.N. members at that point indicated it would be an "untimely" move, Ambassador Goldberg said.

He said the United States was "deeply involved in support for the United Nations."

"We must remember that 20 years ago we voted overwhelmingly for the U.N. Our country was a founding father," the envoy said.

He said the organization has "not entirely succeeded" in its search for peace, which he described as "a search we pursue inch by inch."

The Centennial Office disclosed it had learned CBS television network is sending a TV crew from Chicago to cover the ambassador's visit.

Waterfield Hits Power Of Governor

Continued From Page 1

Article Four remained in the document, but there is also a provision that does not allow for the new constitution to be amended for 15 years.

He asked, "What prevents the use of Article Four every year?"

He continued, "This emphasizes the distrust of the legislators. They are afraid if the house corrects the mistake someone might have a suggestion to change the bill."

Attacking the procedure and the emphasis placed on other bills going through the General Assembly this year, he said that as far as the strip mine bill and the pin ball machine issue were concerned, there was enough legislation already on the statute books for these two problems. It was just they had never been properly administered and enforced.

When asked if he would run for office next fall, he said, "This I will always do. When I cannot run I'll walk, when I cannot walk I'll creep, and when I cannot creep you always remember I'll move forward."

But Keep 'Winner-Take-All' Method

Professor Urges Electoral Revision

By ROYCE WILLIAMS
Kernel Staff Writer

The electoral college is outdated, and the electors should be eliminated, but the winner-take-all method for electing presidents should be retained, according to Dr. George Willis, University professor of political science.

President Lyndon B. Johnson has called for the elimination of the electoral college from the American system of voting, but, "he plans to keep the winner-take-all method in the states' electoral votes," Dr. Willis said.

"The major point of Johnson's plan is to end the chance of 'maverick' electors, but the President would be elected in the same way as he is now except that secretaries of state would submit the electoral votes to the national Congress," he explained.

"The major point of Johnson's plan is to end the chance of 'maverick' electors, but the President would be elected in the same way as he is now except that secretaries of state would submit the electoral votes to the national Congress," he explained.

Few disagree that the Electoral College is outdated, but the question now is what method will replace it.

Under the electoral college method, voters elect citizens of their states to cast the vote for president. Although the electors are associated with certain party candidates, they are not legally bound to cast their votes for that candidate.

It is possible, therefore, for a candidate to get a minority of the popular vote, but a majority of the electoral vote and become president.

Rarely have electors voted for anyone except their pledged candidates, but in the Kennedy-Nixon election of 1960, Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) received 15 electoral votes—eight from unpledged Mississippi Democratic electors, six from unpledged Alabama Democratic electors, and one from an Oklahoma Republican elector.

Chamber of Commerce members throughout the nation are urging reform by either electing the president by a plurality of the nationwide popular vote or assigning one electoral vote to each congressional district, plus two electoral votes at large—equal to the number of senators from each state.

"The first proposal would bring the danger of too many candidates," Dr. Willis said. The greater the number of candidates, the greater the chance that the Congress will be selecting the president."

"If no candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes, the Constitution provides that the decision be made by the House of Representatives, with each state casting one vote."

"I am for abolishing the electors, but I am also for the winner-take-all method for states' electoral votes for the simple reason that it has worked quite well in the past," Dr. Willis said.

If the votes are divided any other way, it leaves the way open for a great number of people to run who simply want to keep another candidate from winning in his district, Dr. Willis explained.

He said the second proposal by the national Chamber (to divide each state's electoral vote according to congressional districts) would be worse than the present method because of gerrymandering.

"It would be possible for a candidate to win a district with 100,000 people, but his opponent could win an electoral vote by winning two districts of 1,000 people each," Dr. Willis continued.

Variations of these two methods have been advanced previously but did not get anywhere in Congress. Under the congressional district method, Nixon would have beaten Kennedy in the 1960 election.

Another method which was proposed by the Senate in 1950—called the Lodge-Gosset plan—was a method whereby a president would be chosen by dividing each state's electoral vote proportionately to the popular votes of the candidates. The House of Representatives refused to concur, so the plan could not be submitted to the states.

"Again, there is a better chance that Congress will be deciding who will be president because of too many candidates," Dr. Willis said. The winner-take-all method would eliminate third and fourth candidates.

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